



CLEARFIELD, Sept. 12, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. FOSTER.

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JAMES K. KERR.

OF VESPAUGH COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

A. M. BENTON, ESQ.

OF M'KEAN COUNTY.

MAJ. E. R. BRADY.

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER.

S. C. THOMPSON.

OF MORRIS TWP.

AUDITOR.

B. C. BOWMAN.

OF DECATUR TWP.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors.

Richard Vaux, Geo. M. Keim.

District Electors.

Fred A. Server, 14-Isaac Beckhow.

2-W. C. Patterson, 15-Geo. D. Jackson.

3-Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16-John Ahl.

4-Jno. G. Brenner, 17-Joel B. Danner.

5-G. W. Jacoby, 18-J. R. Crawford.

6-Chas. Kelley, 19-H. N. Lee.

7-Oliver P. James, 20-Josh. B. Howell.

8-David Schall, 21-N. B. Fetterman.

9-Joel Lighter, 22-Saml. Marshall.

10-S. S. Byrbour, 23-Wm. Book.

11-T. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hamlin.

12-S. Winches, 25-Gaylord Church.

13-Jos. Laubach.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral

Ticket be headed with the name of

Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckin-

ridge, as an Elector at Large, and in

the event of the success of said Ticket, if

the greater number of votes shall have

been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then

the vote of the Electoral College of the

State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas

and Herschel V. Johnson for President

and Vice President, but if for John C. Breck-

inridge, John C. Breckinridge and Jos.

Lane for the same offices. If the vote

of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates

for whom the majority of votes are cast,

and it can elect any man running for

the office of President of the United States,

claiming to be a Democrat, then the

vote of the Electoral College shall be cast

for that candidate. It will not elect

either of the Democrats for whom it is

cast, or any of the Democrats who are

voted for in the States, then the votes

shall be cast for the candidate who has

the majority of the votes of the State; and

that the Chairman of this Committee be

instructed to obtain from the gentlemen

on the Democratic Electoral Ticket of this

State their several and distinct pledges

of acquiescence in the foregoing resolu-

tion, and to report the result of his

action in the premises at the next meet-

ing of the Committee.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democracy of Clear-

field county, will be held at the Methodist

E. Church in the Borough of Clearfield,

on Tuesday evening of the Court week, 25th

day of September, at 8 o'clock to hear

the issues of the present campaign, discussed,

for the purpose of appointing a Standing

Committee for the ensuing year, and to

perform such other business as is custom-

ary at that time. Hon. Henry D. Foster

our candidate for Governor, Hon. James

K. Kerr our candidate for Congress, and

other eminent speakers have been invited

and will be present to address the meet-

ing.

Turn out Democrats and show this

county that we are united and are deter-

mined to be victorious.

D. F. ETZWILER, Chm.,

of the Dem. Co. Com. Sept. 5, 1860-31.

ISSUE TO SOUTHERN LADIES AND GENTLE-

MEN.—In view of the expected passage

of a party of Southern ladies and gentlemen,

Congress.

It is really refreshing to hear the voters

of the 24th Congressional district called upon

to support the Black Republican candidate

for Congress, because he is the "unwavering

advocate of a protective tariff," and the

interests of free white labor, will al-

ways receive his active support.

We are not informed that the peculiar

interests of free white labor are, that will

receive Gen. Patton's active support; but

if by this word interests, includes compound

interest, and interest at 20 30 or 40 per cent,

we have no hesitancy in saying, and hundreds

of poor white laboring men will endorse it

at the Polls, that no man of our acquaint-

ance, has more uniformly supported such

interests. The truth is, Gen. Patton has al-

ways been the consistent advocate of heavy

interests, for the poor man; and we will not

do him the injustice to suppose, that in the

contingency of his election to Congress, he

would overlook either principal or interest.

Through a resident of the County, and an

active participant in its political cam-

paigns; we have never heard Gen. Patton

advocating the question of a protective

tariff, yet we are free to admit, that we

have frequently heard, from persons who

said they knew by experience, that Gen.

Patton was perfectly orthodox on this

question. We suppose the Gen. like many

other men, is sound on the tariff as long

as it does not come out of his own pocket;

but we are afraid, and so are the people of

this district, that in Congress he might do

as the Black Republicans in the late

Congress did, vote to reduce the tariff,—vote,

to make free trade a little more free—

simply, to gratify the Lords of New En-

gland. We admire boldness in any man

or party, but when it comes down to cool

misrepresentation solely supported by un-

blushing brass, it then becomes decidedly

too strong for us; and of just such a

character are the representations from time

to time made by the opposition Press, re-

specting, the question of a protective tariff.

Standing on the record, as having only three

years ago, voted to reduce the tariff of this

country sixteen millions of dollars a year, this

party, yet comes out under full sail, as the

uniform advocates of a protective tariff.

Fifty-seven Black Republicans and abolitionists

of the 34th Congress, without whose votes the

tariff of 1846 could not have been reduced; voted

to reduce it and still they are for protection.

To the man, who is familiar with the wig-

gling of this party for a few years, this cry

of protection recently set up, is extreme-

ly amusing; for it is suggestive of some

incidents, in which the party took rather

an active part. It reminds us of a candi-

date for Gov. of Pennsylvania whose name

we believe is David Wilmot, a man com-

mitted, fully committed; for the past 18

years to a free trade policy. Just as ex-

trême in his free trade notions, as he is in

his free negro notions; this wild free

trader, three years ago received the Black

Republican vote. The interests of our

great State, were then considered perfectly

safe, in the hands of a notorious free trade

disciple. David, was sound on the negro

question; and all other interests had to

succumb. We however suppose the year

1857 was a free trade year to this party, a

kind of a leap year, and would willingly

look over its shortcomings and back-

slings; had it behaved prudently since

last winter however, it gave another il-

lustration to the country, of how the inter-

ests of Pennsylvania are cared for when

the almighty Negro is in question. The

attempt to elect Galusha A. Grow, speaker

of the House, rannot and should not

be forgotten. Give another free-trader,

full control of Congress and let him form

the Committees on his own free trade

policy; and then one James T. Hale, the

great champion of protection—the ster-

ling friend of home industry—the model

Black Republican; representing the heav-

iest Iron Manufacturing interest in Cen-

tral Pennsylvania; James T. Hale, true to

his constituency, and true to protection

and a tariff, voted to make free trade

Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House

of Representatives. We however, need not

extend this article. We are well satisfied

that the people know, who are the real

friends of protection, and we are just as

well satisfied, that Gen. John Patton will

not be called upon to protect any interests

outside of Clearfield county. The news

from all parts of the district are the most

cheering. Our standard-bearer James K.

Kerr, is among the people rallying them

to support those principles that for fifty

years have built up this country, and

made it great—the first of nations. He

will be here to canvass our county, and

you will see a candidate who dare and will

tell you that he goes to Congress the rep-

resentative of no section—the malignant

of no portion of our people, the follower

and liek-spittle of no Abolitionist—the ad-

vo- cate of no civil war—the palliator of no

All Together.

"Friends of Liberty, of the Constitution

and the Union. Rally."

We find the above on a great poster

hung up in one of our Hotels, calling a

Republican Mass Convention at Erie Pa.

on this day (42th.). Whether, or not, this

is intended for a burlesque, we are unable

to say; but it certainly becomes simply

ridiculous—an empty mockery—in con-

nexion with the gentlemen, who it is an-

nounced are to officiate on this occasion.

Well might a Brown Eagle, or something

resembling, a Buzzard, hover at the head

of this hand bill, a fitting emblem of the

heresies, that abolitionism alone can

hatch. There is Henry Wilson and An-

son Burlingame of Massachusetts, and

Jas. R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade

of Ohio,—and Nathaniel P. Banks and

John P. Hale all are to be present, to in-

struct their fellow citizens, "the friends of

the Constitution and the Union." Here

my fellow Democrats are the names of

those, who are calling on the friends of

"Liberty, to rally." A pretty pack of

speakers truly, to talk about fidelity to

the Constitution, and the Union. Every

man a mad abolitionist, every man an av-

owed disunionist. Every man has ad-

vocated open resistance to the Constitu-

tion and Laws of the country. Every man

now holds, and preaches doctrines, which

he knows must drive the States asunder,

or plunge their citizens in civil war. To

prove this let facts be submitted to a can-

dible world.

On the 20th Nov. 1859, Hon. Henry

Wilson was one of a public Meeting, held

at Natick Massachusetts, that passed the

following delightful resolution.

"Whereas, resistance to tyrants is obedi-

ence to God, therefore—Resolved, That it

is the right and duty of the slaves to re-

sist their masters; and it is the right and

duty of the people of the North to incite

slaves to resistance, and to aid them in it."

And again, in a public speech in the

City of New York in October 1855.

"We shall change the Supreme Court of the

United States, and place men in that court

who believe with its pure and immaculate

Chief Justice, John Jay, that our prayers

will be impious to heaven while we sus-

tain and support human slavery. We shall

free the Supreme Court of the United

States from Judge Kane. And here let

me say there is a public sentiment grow-

ing up in this country that regards

Passmore Williamson in his prison at

Philadelphia as a martyr to the holy cause

of personal liberty. There is a public

sentiment springing up that will brand

upon the brow of Judge Kane a mark that

will make him exclaim, as his namesake,

the elder Cain: "It is too great for me

to bear."

At a Black Republican Meeting, in

Maine in 1855, Benj. F. Wade taught his

free citizens to rally in defence of the

Union, in the following graphic language.

"There was no freedom in the South for

either white or black; and he would strive